

A Protest.

The following protest against extravagant Railroad appropriations by the Legislature was presented to the House by Mr. P. H. Jones:

SATURDAY, Dec. 19.—Mr. P. H. Jones offered the following protest against the passage of Senate bill in regard to re-enacting and confirming the acts of the General Assembly issuing bonds to and for certain Railroads, viz:

"The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, one of the branches of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, do dissent from and protest against the passage of the act ratifying Dec. 18, 1868, entitled 'An act to ratify and confirm certain acts of the General Assembly, authorizing the issue of State bonds to and for certain Railroads Companies,' for the following reasons:

1. Because that portion of the act which provides for the issue of bonds of the State to the amount of \$2,000,000, as a subscription to the capital stock of the Chatham Railroad Company, is an attempt to give the credit of the State in aid of the said corporation, in palpable violation of sec. 5, art. v. of the State Constitution. The second division of this section confines to two descriptions of Railroads the power of the General Assembly to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any Railroad corporation, 'unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.' The two exceptions are, first, such Railroads as are mentioned at the time of the adoption of the Constitution; and second, Railroads in which the State had, at that time, a direct pecuniary interest.

The Chatham Railroad comes within neither exception. True there was, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, a 'Chatham Railroad Company,' having a Road begun, but 'unfinished.' But that Chatham Railroad was less than fifty miles in length, extending westward no further than a point in the Confedils. The Chatham Railroad to which the aid is attempted to be given by this bill is not less than one hundred and fifty miles long, extending westward to the South Carolina line. The Convention which framed the Constitution. By a contemporaneous ordinance, lent aid to an amount not to exceed \$1,200,000, for the purpose of building the then existing 'Chatham Railroad Company' to finish its Road." If the completion (or 'finishing') of that Road had been left to a contractor, by the President and Directors, in consideration of that sum of \$1,200,000, the Directors would not have had the hardihood now to claim that the contract required of the contractor the completion of what is now known as the Chatham Railroad. With just as little propriety can the Directors now claim that the inclusion of the original Chatham Railroad, within one of the aforesaid exceptions, also brings the present Chatham Railroad within the same exception.

It would be perilous to contend that the subscription of \$2,000,000 to the capital stock of the Company, gives the State a direct pecuniary interest in the Road, and so includes the Road in the second exception. Such a contention would amount to an exception. Since the General Assembly might then 'take stock' for the State in any kind of a corporation, in defiance of the people, and then lend it State aid without restraint. The words 'in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest,' were clearly designed to enable the General Assembly to aid finished Roads or other finished works in which the State, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, had large direct pecuniary interests, and which it was then by no means improbable might need the wholesome touch of the State to arrest decay, or require her helping hand to be lifted from under a load of debt. These considerations apply perhaps only to the subscription of the Chatham Railroad.

2. The attempt to lend aid to the Williamson and Tarboro Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad is violative of the spirit of the State Constitution and wholly impracticable. The Constitution limits taxation on property of all kinds to 60 cents on the \$100 of its true value in money for State and County taxes combined. This limit would be reached by the necessary expenses of the State and the counties, without the addition of more than 13 cents on the \$100, as provided to be levied by the above recited act.

3. The act, besides being unconstitutional, is unwise, impolitic and fraught with injustice to many of the tax payers of the State. It allows the sale, immediate and unrestricted, by agents irresponsible to the State, of more than six millions of State bonds, while the Railroad Companies, it is believed, can make no immediate use of the money raised for them, at so great a sacrifice of the bonds of the State. It takes no adequate security for the State on the bonds lent or the stock subscribed. It offers no guarantee, such as all States usually require, of their agents or beneficiaries, that the appropriations will be used for Railroad purposes. Even supposing the Directors of the various Railroads should make the wisest and most economical application of the funds entrusted to them, the result of this legislation, if it should, contrary to our opinion, prove valid, would be that the State gets security to the extent only of about 45 cents on the 100 cents that she guarantees.

4. The undersigned particularly protest against the 6th section of this act, which limits the State to a one-third stock vote in the Chatham Railroad management; while at the same time if the act becomes operative the State will own directly nearly two-thirds of the entire stock of the road, and while the State also furnished the entire capital of the Company.

For the foregoing and many other reasons the undersigned respectfully dissent from and protest against the passage of the act, and ask these reasons to be spread on the Journals.

E. W. FOR,
JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
B. R. HIXNAH,
ISHAM SWETT, (col.)
G. W. STANTON,
F. THOMPSON,
T. C. HUMPHRIES.

The protest was read and ordered to be spread upon the Journal.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—We are gratified to learn that the prospects of this admirable institution were never more flattering. During the past Colleague year, the number of Matriculates was 141, a most encouraging exhibit. Under the able and energetic auspices of Dr. Craven, assisted by his learned Faculty, Trinity is, in all respects, a first-class College, and challenges the patronage and support of our people.

At the late session of the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Statesville, the following gentlemen were elected additional Trustees of Trinity, viz: Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Maj. Seaton Gales, M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., Raleigh; E. A. Thorne, Esq., Halifax; Maj. W. M. Robbins, Salisbury; Maj. C. Dowd, Charlotte; M. H. Davis, Esq., Louisville.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

The Penitentiary.

Before the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Robbins, the Senator from Rowan, presented the following paper in regard to the extravagant action of the Committee in locating the Penitentiary:

To the Senate of North Carolina:

At the summer session of this General Assembly, I was appointed a member of the Committee for the location and purchase of a site for the Penitentiary.

It is well known that I entirely disapproved of the action taken in the matter by the majority of said Committee. Eight thousand acres of poor land, fifteen or twenty miles from the site of the Penitentiary, were purchased by the majority at twelve and a half dollars per acre, when the same land changed hands at sixty five cents per acre only a week or two before that time. Certainly, nothing could be more extraordinary. The purchase of so much land, at any price, and in such a place, was useless and unwise, and, in my opinion, was not authorized by the spirit and intent of the act under which that Committee was appointed.

After the majority had indicated their decision, I was anxious to have the whole subject submitted again to this General Assembly for its judgment; and I must express my displeasure and surprise at the haste with which the papers were executed and the purchase money paid, thus making the bargain, as far as possible, irreversible.

The general plan of the institution, contemplated by the majority, I deem unwise and even visionary; and do not consider myself, therefore, a suitable person to assist in carrying it out.

For the foregoing and other reasons, I beg that I may be excused from further service on said Committee, and that some other Senator may, if it is thought desirable, be appointed in my stead.

Very respectfully, Wm. M. Robbins.
Raleigh, Dec. 19, 1868.

Religious Associations of the Presidents.

It is somewhat a singular fact that as far as it is known no President of the United States since the days of Washington has been a communicant in a church. John Adams was the representative of the liberal community of his day. Jefferson was styled a free thinker. An attempt was made when Jefferson was a young man to make the Episcopal Church the established religion of Virginia. John Lehigh, a traveling Baptist minister, preached a sermon in the presence of Jefferson, on what he called the 'inextinguishable connection of Church and State.' This sermon converted Jefferson to that doctrine. His persistent opposition to a State religion caused him to be stigmatized as an infidel. Mrs. Madison was a communicant at the Episcopal Church. Her husband was not. Monroe was a member of an Episcopal parish, but not a communicant. John Quincy Adams, though a member of a Unitarian parish in Massachusetts, led a pew in the Second Presbyterian church in Washington, of which he was a trustee, and there he worshipped until his death. In a violent snow storm I saw him wading to church one Sunday, with the snow up to his loins, and he was one of the seven persons who composed the congregation that morning. He never communed in the church. General Jackson was a regular attendant on Sunday mornings. He worshipped in the Second Presbyterian Church till his quarrel with the pastor about Mrs. Eaton. He then left for the 42 Street Church and took his Cabinet with him. He always came early and entered his pew, which was on the right side of the church as he entered. Earnest and devout attention he gave to the sermon. It was his custom, at the close of the sermon, to rise in the pew make a very courteous bow to the minister and then walk out, the audience awaiting in their pews till he had reached the vestibule. Van Buren's house Church at Kinderhook was reformed Dutch. At Washington, when he went to church he attended St. John's Episcopal in the morning. Mrs. Polk was a devout and earnest Christian woman, belonging to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Polk accompanied his family every morning to the 42 Street Church. Mrs. Polk usually attended the Second Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, where she held a pew. The President seldom accompanied her at the Episcopal service. General Taylor was not a professor of religion. When he attended church he sat in the President's pew at St. John's. President Pierce was a member of a Congressional Society in Concord, N. H., but not of the Church. He was very regular in his attendance at the Presbyterian Church in Washington on the morning of each Sabbath. Buchanan attended the small Presbyterian Church on F street, near the White House. This was his religious home during his long Senatorial life. He was not a member of the Church. He came to worship usually on foot and unattended. His pew was on the inside, about two thirds of the aisle with a cat-like step, went to the extreme end of the pew, curled himself up in the corner, and seldom moved till the service closed. He rarely spoke to any one, and hastened from the church to the White House. Mrs. Lincoln was a communicant at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lincoln was not. But he was a regular attendant at worship. Johnson seems to have no religious home, but rather inclined to the Lutherans. General Grant is not a professor of religion. He is a trustee of the National Methodist Church at Washington, and is a frequent attendant on the preaching of that church.—*Car. Boston Journal.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Maj. H. W. Husted, an old citizen of Raleigh, died very suddenly at his residence on Sunday evening last. He had been complaining for a week or more, but his illness was not considered serious. On Sunday evening his friend, Mr. W. H. Crow, called to see him, and he engaged in conversation, alluding in a jocular manner to his illness, but complained of a peculiar unpleasant sensation in the pit of the stomach. Very soon thereafter he ceased to speak and commenced struggling, and expired in a few moments. Dr. McKee, who had been called in, pronounced the disease paralysis of the heart.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Jno. A. Stanley, Esq., formerly of Newbern, but now of California, writes to a friend in that city, that California is the last place to go to, unless the person going has plenty of capital, or is willing to perform manual labor—the only employment that is at present in demand or at all remunerative. Mechanics can at all times obtain plenty of work.

Pork sells in Anderson county, Texas, at two and a half cents a pound, and corn meal at thirty-five cents a bushel.

The colored member of Congress from Louisiana was not admitted. The question was postponed for further consideration.

South Carolina Conference.

This Conference met in Abbeville, S. C., on the 16th inst., and adjourned on Monday the 21st. We are indebted to the Rev. C. E. Land for the following list of appointments for the ensuing year:

Charleston District—A. M. Christy, P. E.
Charleston—Trinity and Cumberland, W. P. Mouzon; Bethel, J. T. Wightman; Spring street, J. R. Pickett.
Cooper River—E. J. Pennington, sup.
Cypress—To be supplied by A. R. Danner.
Walterboro—W. Carson.
St. Georges—J. I. Sibley.
St. Georges Mission—To be supplied.
Eastern Orange—G. B. Jones.
Providence—J. C. Stoll.
St. Matthews—William Hutto.
Upper St. Matthews—E. T. Wannamaker.

Bamberg District—D. J. Simmons, P. E.
Bamberg Circuit—T. Rayson.
Blackville—C. Wilson.
Barwell—J. E. Penney.
Aiken and Graniteville—Augustine W. Walker.
Lexington—Abram Nettles.
Upper Orange—R. B. Tarrant, sup.
Orange—J. E. Crisp.
Branchville—T. J. Clyde.
St. Bartholomew's—L. Wood, J. J. Snow, sup.
Allendale—W. A. Clarke.
Black Swamp—L. C. Loyal.
Hardeeville Mission—J. R. Coburn.

Marion District—R. J. Boyd, P. E.
Marion Station—G. H. Wells, T. Mitchell, sup.
Marion Circuit—J. M. Little, T. W. Munnerlyn, sup.
Brownsville—W. C. Power.
Buck Swamp—J. B. Platt.
Liberty Chapel—D. W. Seale.
Darlington Circuit—J. E. Watson.
Darlington Circuit—P. F. Kistler.
Timonville—S. Jones.
Lynchburg—D. J. McMillan.
Georgetown—G. A. Porter, A. Ervin, sup.
Kingstree and Blackriver—W. W. Jones, S. M. Davis.
Conway Station—E. G. Gage.
Conway Circuit—L. Scarborough.
Waynesboro Circuit and Mission—S. P. H. Elwell, C. Betts, sup.

Columbia District—S. H. Browne, P. E.
Columbia—Washington Street, W. Martin.
Columbia Circuit—R. R. Dagnall.
Rocky Mount—J. L. Shuford.
Winnabow—J. S. Connor, G. W. M. Creighton, sup.
Chester—P. G. Bowman.
Richland Fork—H. J. Morgan.
Fairfield—A. J. Cauthen.
Camden—W. C. Thomsen.
Sumpter Station—H. M. Mood.
Sumpter Circuit—J. W. Murray.
Bishopville—W. F. Crider, A. McCorquodale, sup.
Manning—S. J. Hill.
Santee—J. B. Campbell.
S. Lear, Sunday School Agent.

Cokesbury District—W. H. Fleming, P. E.
Cokesbury Station—W. T. Capers, S. B. Jones, sup.
Cokesbury Circuit—W. S. Black.
Abbeville—M. Brown, T. S. Daniel.
Ninety-Six—T. G. Herbert.
Saluda River Mission—R. M. Harrison.
Dora's Mine—J. B. Traywick.
Edgefield—J. T. Kilgo.
Savannah River Mission—To be supplied.
Butler—J. H. Zimmerman.
Newberry Station—O. A. Darby.
Newberry Circuit—W. H. Lawton, and to be supplied by M. Boyd.
Laurens—J. W. Kelly.
Clinton—J. Attaway.
Reedy River—F. Auld.

Greenville District—A. B. Stephens, P. E.
Greenville Station—A. J. Stafford.
Greenville Circuit—J. J. Workman.
Reidville—W. Bowman.
Pickensville—To be supplied by F. Smith.
Walhalla—A. N. Wells, F. M. Morgan, sup.
Williamston—J. M. Carlisle.
Seneca and Tugaloo—D. B. Byars.
Anderson Station—S. A. Weber.
Anderson Circuit—W. A. Hanges.
Pendleton—G. F. Round.
Pendleton Circuit—J. L. Stendimir.
Orphan's Home—T. H. Edwards.

Spartanburg District—R. P. Franks, P. E.
Spartanburg Station—W. A. Gamewell, R. C. Oliver, sup.
Spartanburg Circuit—J. D. Carpenter, J. Parker, sup.
Rich Hill—J. S. Ervin.
Pacolet—J. B. Massabach.
Unionville and Fair Forest—A. J. Stokes.
Cane Creek and Goshen Hill—J. W. McKay.
Belmont—To be supplied by H. D. Lee.
Columbia—M. G. Tuttle.
Cherry Mount Mission—To be supplied.
Marion Station—J. R. Griffith.
McDowell—To be supplied.
Wofford College—A. M. Shipp, President; W. Smith, sup., Professor; A. H. Lester, Professor.

Wadesboro District—F. M. Kennedy, P. E.
Wadesboro—E. W. Thompson, and to be supplied by W. McClellan.
Cheraw—J. R. Little.
Bennettsville—C. H. Pritchard, M. L. Banks, sup.
Pecoe Mission—W. L. Pegues.
Ansonville—J. A. Mead.
Aiken—J. W. Puett.
Concord—R. R. Pegues.
Mt. Pleasant—J. Finger.
Lancaster—C. Thomsen.
Hanging Rock—R. L. Duffy.
Chesterfield—J. C. Hartsell, O. Eady, sup.
Monroe Station—To be supplied.
Monroe Circuit—J. W. Abernathy.
Pleasant Grove—J. M. Cline.
South Charlotte—N. K. Melton.

Shelby District—J. W. North, P. E.
Shelby Station—J. W. Humbert.
Shelby Circuit—A. P. Avant.
Lincolnton—M. A. Connolly, A. G. Stacy, sup.
South Fork—J. Watts.
Rock Spring—C. E. Land.
Dallas—M. H. Hoyle.
Yorkville—J. A. Wood, L. A. Johnson, sup.
York Circuit—Supplied by G. W. Gatlin.
Rock Hill—J. S. Nelson, R. Alston, sup.
Pineville—E. A. Lemmond.
Charlotte—E. J. Meynardie, Calvary Mission—To be supplied.
North Charlotte Circuit—J. J. Prather.
Lenoir—G. W. Ivey.
Newton—D. May.
Happy Home—R. L. Abernathy, supply.
Morganton—P. L. Hermon.
John's River Mission—N. Kaylor, supply.
Davenport Female College—S. Lander, President.

Cokesbury Colored District—W. H. Fleming, P. E.
Greenwood Circuit—R. M. Valentine, supply.
Flat Woods—A. Johnson, supply.
Willington—W. Tucker, supply.
Warrenton—F. Brown, supply.
Lowndesville—E. Jones, supply.
Harrisburg—N. Childs, supply.
R. D. Harper transferred to Memphis Conference.

F. A. Mood and W. G. Connor transferred to Texas Conference.
C. Murchison transferred to Illinois Conference.
A. R. Bennick transferred to Holston Conference.
The next Conference to be held at Cheraw.

A Sad Affair at Halifax, N. C.

An affair of the most lamentable character occurred at Halifax on Wednesday night, 26th, resulting in the killing of a young man named David Fitzgerald, of Norfolk, Va., at the hands of Capt. Thomas Ricketts, of Baltimore. The particulars, as near as we learn there, are as follows:

The two gentlemen in question were on a visit to Mr. David O. Laws, who lives at the Grove place just outside of Halifax. Capt. Ricketts being a brother-in-law of Mr. Laws, and young Fitzgerald Ricketts' nephew. On the night in question the two gentlemen repaired to the Grove for the purpose of retiring. Fitzgerald, being somewhat excited with drink, was pacified (as thought) by his uncle, and they both retired in the same room. Between ten and eleven o'clock Fitzgerald got up, in the dark, declaring that he intended to kill Capt. Ricketts, procured a pistol from some point in the room, and fired towards the bed which Captain R. was in. Finding himself thus attacked by the young man, Ricketts seized a double-barreled shot gun setting at the head of his bed, and fired two shots, the last one striking Fitzgerald in the breast and passing through his lungs, the gun being loaded with squirrel shot. The whole affair transpired in the dark, neither party being enabled to see each other. Dr. John O'Brien was called in, and all the attention possible given the unfortunate man, but to no effect, his wound causing his death about three o'clock Thursday morning.

The affair caused a feeling of sadness to pervade the community, and we suppose none regret its occurrence as much as Capt. R. The deceased and Captain Ricketts had just returned from a trip to Spain together, the latter being a sea-faring man. Fitzgerald's parents live in Norfolk, whither his body will be conveyed for interment.

Since writing the above, we learn that a dispute arose after the two had gotten in bed, and Fitzgerald, acting under the influence of drink, got up, procured the pistol, and fired at Ricketts, when the latter fired one barrel of the gun with the intention of frightening Fitzgerald, but, finding the deceased still bent upon killing him, he fired as Fitzgerald was cocking his pistol, with the result already stated.—*Weldon News.*

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of Mecklenburg county will meet on the first Saturday of January next, for the purpose of attending to the poor of the county. Persons interested must meet the Board at that time.

The last Overseers of the different sections of the Public Roads of the County that have not been appointed by the Board of Commissioners, will report to the Board on the first Monday of January, 1869.

S. WATSON REID,
Chairman pro tem.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of BARRINGER, WOLFE & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent—M. R. Alexander retiring. The business will be continued by M. L. Barringer and S. C. Wolfe, under the name and style of Barringer & Wolfe.

Any member of the old firm is authorized to settle up the claims due the firm, and some member of it may always be found at the counting room of Barringer & Wolfe for that purpose.

M. L. BARRINGER,
S. C. WOLFE,
M. E. ALEXANDER.

The undersigned in retiring would take this method of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and former patrons: and takes pleasure in commending the new firm as in every respect worthy of their confidence and support.

Dec. 21, 1868. M. E. ALEXANDER.

FOR RENT.

The Dwelling recently occupied by Dr. Bratton, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, for the year 1869. Apply to

Dec. 21, 1868. 2w Dr. J. M. MILLER.

NOTICE.

I expect to open my School on the 8th of January, 1869, on the premises South of the Railroad, at the corner near the residences of Mr. Brewer and Mr. Chas. Elms.

Dec. 21, 1868. 2w JNO. WILSON, Jr.

Genuine N. O. Sugar & Molasses.

5 Hbls. genuine new crop N. O. Sugar,
20 Barrels new crop N. O. Molasses.
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACALAY & CO.

15 Hbls. Demerara and English Island Molasses,
20 Hbls. brown Sugar, all grades,
15 Hbls. clarified Sugars, A. B. and C.
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACALAY & CO.

200 Sacks N. C. extra and Family Flour,
100 Barrels double extra Ohio Flour,
50 Boxes English Dairy and State Cheese,
75 Drums Seedless Raisins,
75 Boxes Layer Raisins.
For sale by STENHOUSE, MACALAY & CO.

120 Boxes extra No. 1 Boston Family Soap,
33 Coils Rope suitable for baling Cotton,
On consignment and for sale low by

Dec. 21, 1868. STENHOUSE, MACALAY & CO.

The Time to Compromise.

We hold for collection a large number of old Debts. Most of our clients have authorized us to offer on these debts fair compromises before suing upon them, which we will soon begin to do if not adjusted. Debtors concerned would do well to consider this offer. Under the 'New Code' and 'Stay Laws' costs are obliged to be heavy.

OSBORNE & BARRINGER,
Attorneys.

ELECTION NOTICE.

An election for Mayor and Twelve Aldermen for the City of Charlotte will be held at the Court House on the first Monday in January next, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly entitled 'An act in relation to Provisional and Municipal Officers,' ratified 24th day of July, 1868.

Dec. 14, 1868. Sheriff Mecklenburg county.

Attachment.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.
John W. Wadsworth vs. W. W. Gage.
W. W. Gage, the defendant in this case, will hereby take notice that an attachment was this day returned before me against him, and a Garnishment was also returned against P. D. Barnhart, on which judgment was entered for the sum of seventy-one dollars (\$71); all of which is condemned to the use of the plaintiff, which will be made final and absolute at the end of 80 days from the date hereof, unless the defendant appears and answers the plaintiff according to law. This 19th day of December, 1868.

Dec. 21, 1868. 4w J. N. HUNTER, J. P.

Calendar for 1869.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JANUARY - 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31

FEBRUARY - 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28

MARCH - 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30 31

APRIL - 1 2 3 4 5 6
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14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27
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MAY - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24 25 26 27 28 29
30 31

JUNE - 1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 10 11 12
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20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30

JULY - 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27 28 29 30 31

AUGUST - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31

SEPTEMBER - 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30

OCTOBER - 1 2 3 4 5
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NOVEMBER - 1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13
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28 29 30

DECEMBER - 1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31

Buggies.

Two New Buggies for sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

Dec. 7, 1868. W. S. WEARN,
Opposite Presbyterian Church

MINERS WANTED.

We want 10 Hard Ground Miners. Sober, steady men can get constant employment and pay at end of each month, at \$1 to \$1.50 per day, according to qualification. For information apply to Mr. E. H. Russell or to

Dec. 14, 1868. 4wpl V. Q. JOHNSON, Agent,
At the Mine.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WADE & GUNNELS,
Successors to S. R. JOHNSTON, keep constantly on hand at the

CITY BOOK STORE.

(Between the two Banks).
A large, complete and well selected stock of Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, which we offer to the public at as low prices as they can be bought for at any Book Store in North Carolina. Our stock consists in part of

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,
Of which we have a large assortment; comprising, (we believe,) all the standard works in use in Colleges and Schools in this section of the country, and which we will agree to sell to Teachers and others, by the quantity, at New York publishers' wholesale prices. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or single copy will do well by favoring us with a call before purchasing elsewhere.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

Of every size, style and quality. You can find at the City Book Store some of the most elegant Family Bibles ever published; Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Baptist Prayer Books, bound in the highest style of the art, as well as the more common ones for every day use.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Copies of all